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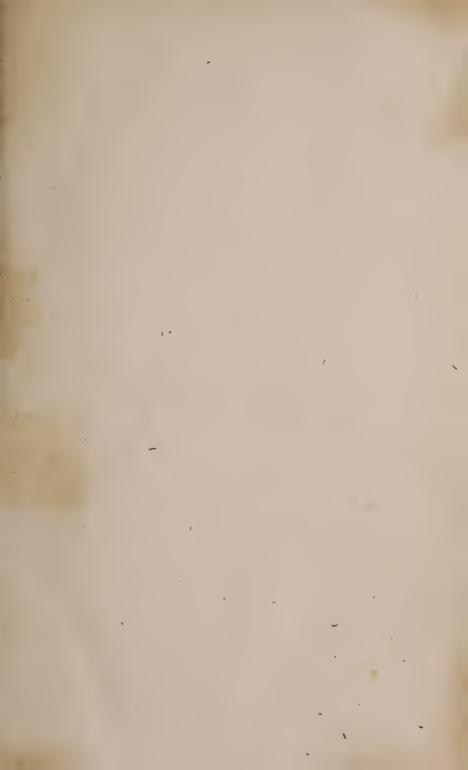
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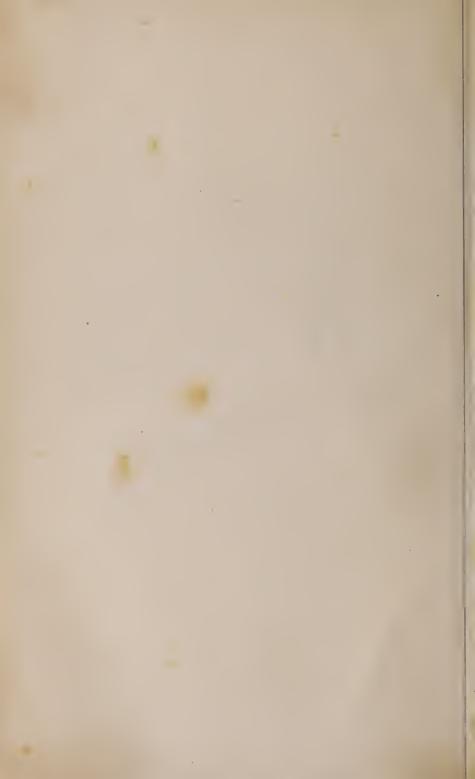
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AFRICAN REPOSITORY,

AND

COLONIAL JOURNAL.

VOL. 24, 1848.

PUBLISHED MONTHLY,

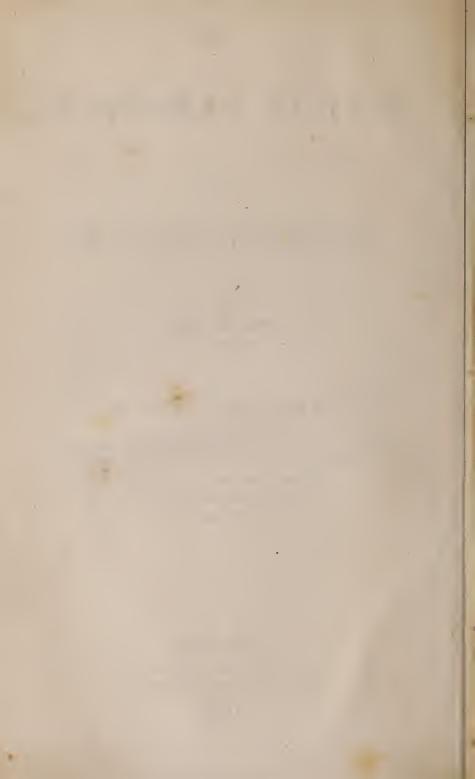
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IN CITIES.

WASHINGTON: C. ALEXANDER, PRINTER,

NEAR WAR AND NAVY DEPARTMENTS.

1848.



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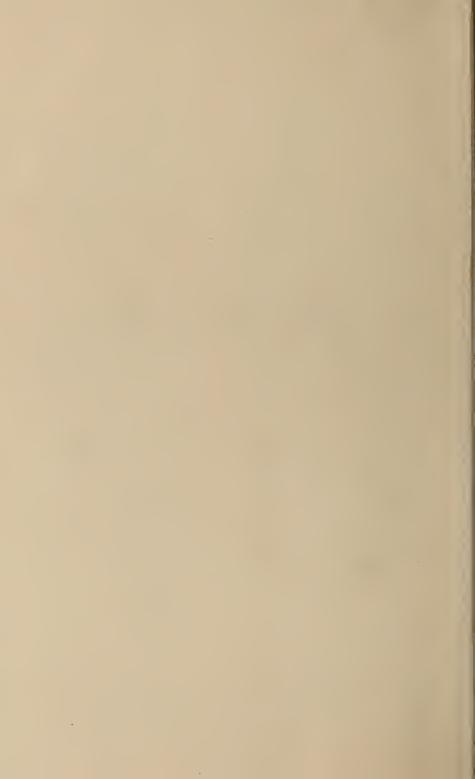
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THE AFRICAN REPOSITORY,

AND

COLONIAL JOURNAL.

VOL. XXIV.

WASHINGTON, JUNE, 1848.

[No. 6.

Sate from Siberia.

By the arrival of the U.S. brig Boxer we have received advices from Liberia to the 22d March.

The bark "Nehemiah Rich," with emigrants from New Orleans, arrived at Monrovia on the evening of the 12th March, after a long voyage of 64 days. The emigrants were all well.

The brig "Amazon" which sailed from Baltimore with emigrants on the 5th February, arrived at Monrovia on the 14th of March, after a passage of 37 days-all well.

The N. Rich was to leave there April 1st, for Boston, with full despatches for us. By the Boxer we have but a single letter and one paper. We have nothing respecting the doings of the Legislature in January, excepting what we find in the article from the Luminary on the subject of Temperance, which we deeply regret. But as it is nothing more than is done in some of our oldest and most puritanical States, it is not perhaps to be wondered at.

several other gentlemen, were to take passage in the N. Rich for the United States, and may be expected in this country before this goes to press. The President is about to visit England for purposes connected with the Government of Liberia.

Gen. Lewis remarks, under date of 22d March, "The Jamestown and the Porpoise are in port, and we are expecting every hour the Decatur and the Bainbridge;-this will be the largest squadron your government has ever had on this coast. Dolphin and another vessel will be out in a month's time to join the squadron."

"The affairs of our government are in tolerable condition. Its funds, however, at present, are very limited."

"Every thing is quiet and tranquil. Considerable improvements are being made in Monrovia, and at no previous time have we witnessed the same attention as is now given to agriculture."

This statement receives confirma-President Roberts and family, and tion by the report on agriculture at

from the Luminary. By the Liberia deliciously flavored have we ever Packet we had the pleasure to receive assted, from any other source. 175 pounds of that coffee, and none

BEXLEY in another column, taken | finer have we ever seen, none more

Our late Expedition from Savannah.

the list of emigrants which sailed in the Col. Howard from Savannah on the 6th ultimo. They were a noble company of people. They will be heard from in Liberia. We have rarely witnessed a more interesting spectacle than was presented at the sailing of the brig. Just as she moved off, the emigrants unfurled a white flag, on the top of which was "The Republic of Liberia," in the centre a single Star; and below "The love of liberty takes us there." As soon as it was unrolled, they raised three hearty cheers, which were answered by the immense throng on the wharf. The following letter we find in the National Intelligencer of the 12th ultimo, which gives the particulars of the exercises on that interesting occasion:

AFRICAN COLONIZATION.

SAVANNAH, (Geo.) May 6, 1848.

For a few days past the brig Col. Howard has been lying in our port an object of very considerable interest to our citizens. She has been chartered by the American Colonization Society to carry emigrants to Liberia, and she and they have been busily employed making the necessary preparations for their embarkation. This morning, at 9 o'clock, some very interesting religious services were held on the wharf beside

In another column will be found the brig. The Rev. A. S. MANN invoked the divine blessing; the Rev. W. McLain, secretary of the American Colonization Society, read the "rules and regulations" to be observed on board the vessel, and counseled them in regard to their entrance upon life in Liberia; the Rev. HENRY O. Wyer delivered an address to them and to the immense crowd assembled to witness the ceremonies, and to bid the departing "God speed;" the Rev. Dr. PRESTON, of this city, concluded the exercises by commending them in prayer to the watchful care and protection of an overruling God. They then went on board, and the brig was shortly under way in tow of a steamer, the expenses of which were paid by the company on board who went to see the emigrants off, a large part of whom were colored people. At 1 o'clock she crossed the bar and went to sea with all her canvas set. There were ninety-nine emigrants on board.

No event has occurred in our city for a long time which has created such a sensation among our population, both white and colored. The brig was visited while she lay here by some four or five thousand persons, and there were more than that number present on the wharf this morning to witness her departure, while all the windows in the neighborhood were crowded with interested beholders.

There is no more respectable company of colored people in our city, or in this county, than those who have left here to-day. More than one-third of them are members of some church, and upwards of half of || They are anxious that the Society them can read. excellent mechanics.

tended going, but were unable to make their arrangements in time.-

Many of them are should send another vessel from here next fall or spring, when there will A large number of others had in- doubtless be a very large company. Yours, &c.

Sourth of July collections.

to Liberia this year and calculate the expenses, they will at once perceive that we are in very great need of funds to meet our present engagements. We have sent out 412 emigrants, and have promised to send out as many more, provided we can raise the means, before the close of the year.

* In view of these facts we most

IF any person will examine the earnestly appeal to the clergy of all list of emigrants which we have sent denominations in all parts of the country to take up collections in our aid on the Sabbath either preceding or following the fourth of July. We beg them to do it. We can say no more. We do not see how it is possible for us to get through the year unless they do it. We must have money, and cannot get it in any other way so certainly, largely and cheaply.

[For the African Repository.]

American Colonization Society.

To the Ministers of the Gospel in the Southern States; ESPECIALLY Georgia, South Carolina, Florida and Alabama!

REV. AND DEAR BRETHREN:-I would most affectionately address you in behalf of the above-named Society. It is certain that the object of this noble enterprise has been heretofore greatly misunderstood, and I fear misrepresented, by many in the Southern States, as well as elsewhere. By reference to the 2d article of its constitution, it will be seen that it proposes to remove the free people of color from these States, with their own consent, and place them in a country of their own, provide them with a home, and lands to cultivate, with their schools and other means of improvement.

But the missionary aspect of the enterprise is the most interesting and important-for it is evident that if Africa is ever enlightened and converted to God-if ever the songs of freedom and true religion are substituted for the groans and despairing cries of a degrading superstition, it must be done through the instrumentality of colored men. Various reasons why this is true will present themselves to your mind without being stated-the climate, the relation, the color, and their prejudice against any and all others. Every company of emigrants sent out by the Society may be regarded, in some sense, as a company of missionaries. They carry the Bible with them, they have some knowledge of Christianity, they are usually accompanied by ministers of the Gospel;

when they arrive there they settle | prayers and cheers-many of those in towns and villages, as a Christian community, with their schools and churches, enjoying the blessings of civilization and Christianity, and they must necessarily exert a powerful influence over the surrounding heathens. Again, their children can be educated and prepared to carry the Gospel into the interior of that dark and benighted continent.

On the 6th May the Society sent from Savannah, Georgia, the brig Colonel Howard, with 99 emigrants for Liberia. Of these, 54 were from Georgia and 45 from South Carolina. They were, generally, a moral and intelligent company of colored people. Among them were 33 manumitted slaves and 66 free. There were 27 professors of religion; and of the number 57 could read the Holy Scriptures-with which they were all furnished, through the kind. ness of that benevolent institution, the "American Bible Society;" they were also furnished with about 100 volumes of the publications of the "American Tract Society," by the beneficence of the venerable and Rev. Wm. McQuir. After divine service, which was opened with prayer by the Rev. Mr. Mann, and a most interesting and appropriate address by the Rev. Mr. Wyer, the closing prayer by the Rev. Dr. Preston, and benediction by the Rev. Dr. Ross, they left the wharf in presence of four or five thousand people, amidst SAVANNAH, Geo., May, 1848.

present were colored people-and the brig was towed to sea by the steamer J. Stone, the owners of which were mostly paid for the trip by the free people of color who, on board the steamer, accompanied them to the bar, and cheered them on with a delightful farewell hymn, said to have been written by one of the emigrants for the occasion.

The Society is much in need of funds to meet its increased engagements, they having already sent out 412 this year; and I understand they are engaged to send out a large number more before the year closes. And there are many more free colored people in these States who desire to go, some of whom have already applied for a vessel to go from Charles. ton next fall, and one from Savannah next spring. I hope, therefore, in view of all these facts, you will not think me impertinent when I most earnestly appeal to you to take up collections in your several churches, on or about the 4th of next July, to aid in this good and great work. Should you do so, you can send the amount to the Rev. Thomas C. Benning, agent at Savannah, Georgia, or to the Rev. Wm. McLain, Secretary and Treasurer, at Washington City.

I am, dear Brethren, In Gospel bonds, "ONE OF YOU."

Anniversary of the New York Cotonization Society.

meeting on the 10th ult., we can only present the account of it which we find in the N. York Observer. There are some few mistakes in this report of the Report which was presented on the occasion; at least we

As we were unable to attend this suppose they must be mistakes of the reporter, as it can hardly be possible that the writer of the report, with the facts all at command. should have made them. The first mistake is in the number of emigrants sent to Liberia this year, which is

412, instead of 443. The next is touching the extent of territory owned by the Colony. It is not true that "every foot between Cape Mesurado and Cape Palmas" is now owned by the Republic. We hope that ere long this will be the case, but at present it is not. The deeds of purchases and the statements therein, which we have from time to time published in this journal, give a correct statement of the facts in the case. Again, the total cmigrant population, as may be seen by our April number, was then 3,897to which add 140 sent from Baltimore April 11, and 99 sent from Savannah May 6, and we have a total of 4,136, instead of "more than 5,000." And finally, the best estimate of the number of natives who are under the protection of the Colony, is that of Gov. Roberts, set forth in our April number at 80,000, instead of "more than 100,000."

These mistakes may be thought unimportant, but when the facts can be put down in figures, it is best to be strictly accurate. It is not strange that a reporter, merely listening to an address, or a report, and hastily making out for the press his statement, should blunder somewhat in small items.

[Reported for the N. Y. Observer.] N. YORK STATE COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

TABERNACLE, May 10. Meeting was opened with prayer by the Rev. Mr. Rood, of Philadelphia. The report was read by Dr. Reese. It opens with an ex- foot of land between Cape Mesurado

pression of the gratification felt by the managers, in view of the cheering events of the past year, and of the bright prospects of African Colonization. Considering the difficulties and discouragements met and overcome by the Society, the managers feel constrained to exclaim with admiring gratitude, "Behold what God hath wrought."

At no former period have so many been in readiness to emigrate to Liberia as during the past and present years. Since January last 443 have sailed, and 285 arc engaged for the next vessel. Most of those sent out this year are emancipated slaves, and they are in every way better prepared than former emigrants to become

citizens of a free republic.

Prejudice has been removed and opposition disarmed by recent and frequent intelligence from the colonies, and by the information respecting the soil, climate, products, governments, &c., of Liberia, which has been extensively circulated by the public journals. Free people of color have themselves held meetings in various places, and appointed agents to visit Liberia and report on the advantages of emigrating. But the establishment of the "Republic of Liberia," as an independent state, has especially awakened a deeper interest in the minds of the free people of color.

The report proceeds to contrast the past and present condition of Western Africa. But a little more than 30 years ago the entire continent of Africa was scarcely illumined by a single ray of knowledge or religion, and her degraded inhabitants secmed doomed to the fiendish rapacity of the slave-trader. coast in the region of the equinoctial was overrun by these pirates, who carried off from that coast a hundred thousand slaves annually. Every

and Cape Palmas, nearly 300 miles, is now included in the Colonial territory, and the slave marts that once lined the coast are broken up.

More than 5,000 emigrants, mostly emancipated slaves, are now dwelling in Liberia. They have formed schools, established churches, procured printing presses, begun manufactories, built vessels, and established a flourishing commerce, and gathered around them other elements of a prosperous community. than 100,000 natives from neighboring tribes are under the protection of the colonies. The colonies have established and sustained literary and civil institutions and shown themselves to be capable of self-government and of progress in civilization.

The receipts of the past year have been only \$5,650. This sum is much smaller than has been needed, and smaller than it would have been if the Society had had a corresponding secretary and a travelling agent. To supply this deficiency, the board have secured the services of Rev. J. B. Pinney, formerly governor of Liberia, who is expected to enter at once upon the duties of his office.

The Parent Society wish to raise, the coming year, \$50,000, and the Board of the New York Society think \$15,000 a fair proportion to be raised in this city and State. Should this amount be raised, the Board pledge themselves to send out to Liberia 300 emigrants, and support them there the regular time.

The reading of the report was followed by an address from the Rev. Mr. Pinney, the newly-elected Secretary of the Society, who moved that the report be adopted and published. He hoped it would go forth to condemn the friends of colonization for their lukewarmness.

In his youth he had looked to Africa as a land eminently needing the gospel, and he then felt willing to die in the labor of planting the gospel in Central Africa. In attempting to penetrate to Central Africa he became connected with the colony in Liberia, and since that time he had felt a deep interest in the efforts of the Colonization Society.

The subject of colonization was first agitated in Virginia. Thomas Jefferson advocated this cause. He urged upon the people of Virginia the adoption of some scheme of gradual emancipation and colonization. When Jefferson was elected President, the Virginia legislature urged upon his attention the importance of procuring soil in Africa to which the negroes could be sent. Mr. Jefferson entered into this scheme heartily, but he was unsuccessful, owing to the troubles of Europe. At the time of which we speak, foreign missions began to engage the attention of the church. Among those whose heart was full of this subject was Samuel J. Mills. He was called upon by pious men to go through the country to see what was wanting for the African population. He felt for the negro, and on his way to the south, he urged upon Dr. Wilson, of Cincinnati, the importance of obtaining land west of the Mississippi, where the negroes could be colonized; but after his visit to the south he saw that his plan was impractica-On his return he held interviews with Dr. Finley, of N. J., and Dr. Griffin, of New England. colony at Sierra Leone had been planted by the British Government. Though the colony was chiefly made up of slaves who followed Lord Cornwallace to Yorktown, and thence were first taken, 1200 of them to Nova Scotia and 300 to London, it had obtained such a foothold as to be the asylum for slaves recaptured on the coast of Africa. Seeing these results and hearing of the recent conversion

to God of the colonists, Mills said, let us send our negroes to Africa. About this time Dr. Finley and other friends of the negro met in Washington to devise some means for colonising. As the result of their deliberations, they organized the American Colonization Society, January 1st, 1817, and appointed Mills and Burgess to visit Africa for the purpose of procuring land upon which to plant a colony. They went to England and thence to Sierra Leone. Having secured some land from the king of the Sherbro country, on the coast below Sierra Leone, they started for America, but Mills died at sea. Does not the death of such a man as Mills sanctify this cause? Do not the men who originated this society redeem it from the charge that it was begun to perpetuate slavery? The object of the founders of this Society was both to remove slavery and benefit the slave. The first movements were made by praying men, whose object was to fill the earth with a knowledge of Christ. Mr. Pinney was followed by

Dr. Bethune, of Philadelphia, who began by remarking that time is the grand discoverer of truth. Eternity will reveal all truth; and, just in proportion as time stretches out, truth is made known. The Colonization Society, said the speaker, has been singled out as an object of abuse and obloquy. It has been said that we are the encmies of the slave, and that ours is a scheme of iniquity. But since these things were first said, years have passed away, and where now are the enemies of colonization? They may be found in conventions of men assembled to break down the Sabbath; among men opposed to all government, and among those who utter words of treason against our constitution. Than to have such enemies to colonization, the speaker wanted no better omens of its final success.

Across the Atlantic thrones were crumbling before the sovereign people. But, much as this rejoiced him, it gave him far greater joy to see Liberia come out and take her stand among the nations as the "Republic of Liberia." Liberia has made greatcr advances in civilization than has elsewhere been made in modern times. Behold in her an example of a people never till now organized in a free and regular government. And, in the face of all that Liberia is doing for the Africans, we are told that the Colonizationists are crushing them to the earth. The speaker feared for the royal governments of Europe. He thought that there was not one of them that the Republic of Liberia would not outlive,

I would, continued the eloquent speaker, not violate the constitution in getting rid of slavery. The constitution does not control thought nor the right of expressing it. He would speak upon the subject of slavery as becomes a man born in a land of freedom, and taught in infancy that liberty is an inalicnable right of every human being. There are some extreme doctrines held at the South, to which he could not subscribe. We have been told by one of her most distinguished sons that slavery is essential to the highest development of man. The free laborers of the North are not to be told that they are not equal to any man. Adam was none the less noble because God did not make a slave to till the garden for him. The subject of slavery must and will be discussed, and men, by opposing it, show their folly.

The time is coming when Liberia will draw to its shores the colored man, when he will say, "Where Liberty dwells there is my country." He honored that colored man who is eager to depart for Liberia because there he may enjoy freedom. He hoped that the negroes would soon cease

to long for the flesh-pots of this land, and hasten to Africa, that land which is as certainly the promised land to them as was Canaan to the Jews. Let it be ours to make for them a passage through the sea. A greater than Joshua has gone before them, and he is now spreading his protecting wings over our infant and beloved Liberia.

The meeting was closed with prayer and benediction by the Rev. Dr. Wyckoff, of Albany.

This was one of the largest and most enthusiastic meetings of the Society that has been held in this city. The remarks of the eloquent speakers were listened to with intense interest and often interrupted with applause.

Address to the Colored People of Ohio.

The following address, though prepared by our agent in Ohio for the people of that State, it is equally applicable to other portions of the country. The facts and reasoning therefore deserve the most profound consideration. They fully confirm our statements in regard to the prospective condition of the colored people in the free States; and yet his premises and course of argument are very different from ours. We reasoned from the condition and prospects of whites, and he reasons from the number and movements of the colored people.

We trust the article will command, as it does, the earnest consideration of our readers. It deserves it well, and will abundantly repay it!

TO THE COLORED PEOPLE OF OHIO.

It is a point conceded by all, that you are not in the enjoyment of the political and social privileges to which, as men, you are entitled.—
There seems, at present, to be but two modes of securing to you these rights.

1st. By obtaining a change in the State Constitution, which would admit you to the rights of citizenship; or, 2d. By your emigration to the

THE following address, though Republic of Liberia, where colored epared by our agent in Ohio for men, only, are recognized as citizens.

Whether you have any better prospect, at present, of accomplishing a revolution in public sentiment that will effect the necessary change in our constitution and laws, and secure to you equal rights, than you had fifteen or twenty years ago, when such vigorous efforts were commenced in your behalf, is a question demanding your serious attention .-It is very important not to deceive yourselves in this matter; because, if, for generations to come, you are still to be doomed to these oppressions, it is better that you should know it, that you may at once seek a remedy.

In a republican government, public opinion controls all legislation.— Public sentiment, for a few years past, indicates, very clearly, that there is less and less of a disposition to encourage the immigration of colored people into the free States.— Being free from the blighting influence of slavery, they seem unwilling to shackle themselves with any of its fruits. This is the true secret of the origin of the laws which limit your privileges, and the reason why their repeal cannot be expected. slave States are also passing and enforcing laws, more and more stringent, to exclude the free colored people from their bounds; and some of them are even threatening to employ force in the removal of those already having a residence amongst them.

Under these circumstances, were Ohio to grant the boon you ask, she would, of course, receive a large immigration of colored people from the other States, to enjoy, with you, the privileges which you have gained. This result, our political men believe, would certainly follow your enfranchisement here. They know that the great majority of the white population are opposed to making Ohio the asylum for the colored race, to any extent beyond its present colored residents. As it is the interest and the inclination of public men to obey the public will, you can therefore form a fair estimate of the prospects of securing to yourselves, by legislation, the rights and privileges for which, in vain, you have so long

hoped.

2. By adopting the second mode of securing your rights, you may be in the possession of all the privileges of freemen in less than two months from the day of your first movement. But to place you in a position which would reduce you to this alternative, either to leave the land of your birth or to remain disfranchised, seems to be cruel and unjust. If, however, this should be the only alternative if there should be no choice left, but between a perpetuation of your disabilities and emigration to a foreign land—the man who convinces you of this fact must not be considered your enemy. Nor is your condition widely different, except in its being blended with less cruelty, from that of the original emigrants who laid the foundations of our free institutions, or of the hundreds of thousands who are still flying from foreign lands and seeking an asylum amongst us. All have come here to escape from the oppressions of despotism, or because the sources of employment, in the lishment of a colored State, is an

old world, are filled up, and they compelled to seek elsewhere for bread. But in severing the ties of country and kindred, they become the free citizens of the best government on earth. And further, your condition is not worse than some of thousands who, for want of means to rise to wealth and influence in the older States, are emigrating westward, and even scaling the Rocky Mountains, to better their condition, in Oregon or California. These are the men, these the enterprising spirits, who are revolutionizing the world. If their own happiness, and that of their children, cannot be secured in one place, they seek it in another.

You will not expect me, here, to discuss the right of families, or of communities, to exclude from their membership any class of individuals they may choose, or the inhumanity and injustice, if such it be, of making a distinction in the persons to whom they will extend that right.-We, at present, propose only to deal with existing facts. You are, in an essential degree, deprived of the rights which you should possess, and which are dearer, and more to be valued, than life itself. They are privileges which every man is morally bound, by lawful means, to secure to himself and to his posterity, whenever, in the providence of God,

it is practicable.

Were lands offered to you in this country, and the right of State sovereignty guarantied by Congress, you would, no doubt, accept the gift. But of course you would reject territory adjoining the slave States, because you could not hope to dwell there in peace. You would, therefore, select it at the North. Now, though the hope of obtaining any such assignment of land, with the consent of Congress, for the estabevent which cannot occur, because no such a district is left unoccupied, yet I ask your attention to the following facts, that you may be convinced that such a scheme would not secure to you what you desire, because it would not be a suitable home for men of African descent.

The peculiar position in which the greater number of the free colored people are placed in the United States, makes it very difficult for them to obtain fixed homes. Hence, they are easily affected in their employments, and their history presents a continuous series of changes of residence. These changes are easily traceable in the census tables, which any of you may consult. They prove, conclusively, that colored men, when left free to act, shrink from the North. This fact would seem to indicate, plainly, that the North is not the home of the African race, but that the Father of all, in placing them originally in a tropical country, where the blasts of win- inaccurate.

ter never chill the frame, gave to them a climate adapted to their constitutions.

The following tables, carefully prepared from the census of the United States, will fully sustain the view above presented, that the North is not the natural home of the colored man. The first table presents 'the rate per cent. per annum, at which each of the classes named have increased, from 1790 to 1840. The fractions are carried only to hundredths. In preparing these tables, I have used the authorized edition, published by order of Congress, in 1835. 'The first table is extracted from the aggregate tables, page 128, and the others from the tables of the several States. The figures in table I, vary a little from those used in a circular recently issued by me in the newspapers, and in a separate sheet. This table is correct. The other was copied from a table in which the calculations are

I.—Rate per cent. per annum of increase of population of the United States.

Years.	Whites.	Free color- ed.	Slaves.	Free colored & slaves.	
1790 to 1800 1800 to 1810 1810 to 1820 1820 to 1830 1830 to 1840 Average	3.56 3.61 3.43 3.38 3.46 3.45	S.22 7.20 2.77 3.41 2.08 4.73	2.79 3.34 2.95 3.01 2.32 2.88	3.22 3.75 2.93 3.06 2.33 3.06	3.50 3.64 3.33 3.32 3.26 3.41

Table II shows the total number of the free colored population in the six north-eastern free States, at the several periods from 1790 to 1840, with the actual increase in each ten years, and the increase per cent. per annum. It also includes the number of slaves in each period:

II.—Free colored population in Maine, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, and Vermont.

	1790	1800	1810	1820	1830	1840
Total number Actual increase - Increase p. c. per an Slaves in do	13,126 3,886	17,317 4,191 3.19 1,340	19,488 2,171 1.25 418	21,248 1,760 0.90 145	21,331 S3 0.03 48	22,634 1,303 0.61 23

From table I it appears that the | been from immigration, and was deincrease of the free colored population, when not affected by emancipations, is less than that of the slaves, and may be set down at from two to two and a half per cent. per annum. Whenever, therefore, the rate of increase in any free State, exceeds this rate per cent., the excess is caused by immigration into the State; and where it falls below that amount, the loss is caused by emigration out of the State. And when their increase in a slave State exceeds the natural rate of increase, if the accession has not been from immigration, the increase has been caused by emancipations. By applying this rule to the whole United States, an index to the extent of the emancipations is furnished, by these tables, for each of the periods.

From table II it appears that from 1790 to 1800, the States named had an increase of free colored persons at the rate of three and nineteenhundredths per cent. per annum, or nearly one per cent. over the natural increase. This excess must have

rived from the States of table III, which, it will be seen, fell short of their natural increase nearly one per cent. per annum. After 1800 there was a decrease in the States of table II, amounting in some of the periods to nearly the whole of the natural increase. Thus, from 1820 to 1830, with a free colored population of 21,248, there was only an increase of 83 persons, while the natural increase must have been near 5,000. This number, therefore, must have left these States and gone elsewhere.

This emigration must be attributed to the effects of climate, because these States have been uniformly the most friendly to the colored man, and have made the greatest exertions in his behalf. Yet, strange as it may seem, he has been abandoning that region, deserting his friends, and taking up his residence where the laws and the feelings of the people are less favorable to him. His natural repugnance to the cold climate of the North, is very forcibly exhibited in these

movements.

III.—Free colored population in New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania.

Periods.	1790	1800	1810	1820	1830	1840
Actual increase, -	13,953	29,340 15,387	55,668 26,328	74,742 19,074	101,103 26,361	118,925 17,822
Increase per cent. per annum,	36,484	1.10 34,471		3.42 17,856		

the free colored people in the free States bordering on the slave States. The loss to these States, in the first period, corresponds with the gain in the States of table II, as above stated. In 1780, Pennsylvania passed her emancipation act, and the other States soon followed her example. It was

Table III shows the movements of the liberated slaves should prompt them to leave the scenes of their oppressions and to pass North, where but few slaves had been held. from 1800 to 1810 a reverse motion took place, and they flocked back southwards, increasing the States of table III to nearly nine per cent. per annum. From 1810 to 1830, table very natural that the first impulse of III continued to receive accessions

by immigration. But from 1830 to 1840, these border States also present a decrease of about a half per cent. per annum. That is, their increase falls short of the natural rate of increase to that extent. table, therefore, not only shows that there had been a rapid emigration from the northern into the more southern free States, but that even in the latter States causes commenced operating which blighted the colored man's hopes of finding a permanent home within their borders.

Table IV indicates that the most northern slave States must have carried on the work of emancipation very liberally between 1790 and 1810, because the increase of the free not permitted to take this direction.

colored population was vastly greater than the natural rate, and because the free States had, in the aggregate, a greater increase than the natural rate, and must, therefore, have received accessions from the slave States .-But from 1810 their increase falls below the natural rate nearly one per cent. per annum, and from 1820 to 1830 rises again a half per cent. above it, and from 1830 to 1840 again declines one and a half per cent. per annum below it. This result shows that emancipations had nearly ceased, and that repelling influences were thrusting out the free colored people. It also shows that the emigrants from table III were

IV.—Free colored population of Delaware, Maryland, and Virginia.

Periods.	1790	1800	1810	1820	1830	1840
Total number, Actual increase, Increase per cent. per	24,718	47,979 23,261	,		116,141 26,324	
annum,	40 5 ,350	9.41 45 7 ,584				

Table V gives results similar to that of table IV, and proves conclusively that the free colored man is not to expect a desirable home in the States which it includes:

V .-- Free colored population of North Carolina, South Carolina and

		_ 00078				
Periods.	1790	1800	1810	1820	1830	1840
Total number, Actual increase, Increase per cent. per annum, Slaves,	7,174	4,073 5.67	5,374 4.77	6,584 3.96	6,745 2.90	3,811 1.27

the free colored population have been in motion, in all the States named, and are being driven out by causes as certain in their operations as though | climate of the northeastern States,

The preceding tables show that | The influence of slavery, in the slave States, is unquestionably the primary cause repelling them from their homes in that region. force were applied in their removal. no doubt, drives them from that rebe in operation to force them from lower wages, gradually, but certain-New York, New Jersey, and Penn- ly, supplanting the colored man in sylvania. This cause will be found his employments, and driving him in the vast number of foreign emi- from his temporary home. grants, annually pouring into the

But some other cause must | country, and who are, by accepting

VI.—Free colored population in Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois.

Periods.	1790	1800	1810	1820	1830	1840
Total number Actual increase -		500	2,905 2,405	6,598 3,693	14,834 8,236	28,105 13,271
Increase per cent. per annum			48.10	12.71	12.48	8.94

us to the direction in which the colored emigration is moving, and where it is concentrating. Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois, in 1800, had but 500 free colored persons. In 1840 they had 28,105, of which 17,342 belonged to Ohio. Their average rate of increase has been twenty per cent. per annum. But as the number increases, though the emigration may be much larger, the rate per cent. is reduced. Thus, between 1800 and 1810, the increase was but 2,405, vet this increase, on the 500 at the outset, was at the rate

Table VI very significantly points | of forty-eight and ten hundredths per cent. per annum, while the increase from 1830 to 1840 was 13,271 on the number in 1830, or near nine per cent. per annum. This latter rate of increase nearly doubles the population in ten years. If the increase since 1840 has been equal to that between 1830 and 1840, and by many it is supposed to have been greater, the colored population in these three states, at the close of the present year, will have reached 50,000, or one-ninth of the colored population of the United States.

VII.—Free colored population of Kentucky, Tennessee, and Alabama.

Periods.		1790 .	1800	1810	1820	1830	1840
Total number, Actual increase, Increase per cent. p	er	475	1.050 575				, , , ,
annum, - Slaves, -	-	15,247	12.10 53,927		10.96 254.278		0.1

Table VII shows that the emigration into the south-western slave states, which had set in rapidly in that direction, has been checked, and reduced, in the states named, to within about one per cent. per annum of the natural increase. Mississippi and Arkansas, being new states, have but

few free colored persons-the former 1,366.

Table VIII embraces only Louisiana. She has maintained a steady increase of near five per cent. per annum. How long free colored persons will be allowed to emigrate peacefully into this, and the adjoining newer states, is unknown. All ed themselves against such immigrathe south-western slave states, as tion by stringent laws, and a growing well as the south-eastern, have guard- disposition to enforce them prevails.

VIII .-- Free colored population of Louisiana.

Periods.	1790	1800	1810	1820	1830	1840
Total number, - Actual increase, -	,		7,585	10,960 3,375		
Increase per cent. per annum, Slaves			34,660	4.44 69,064	5.24 109,588	5.26 168.452

In addition to the above array of facts, which show us, unerringly, that the east and the south are not much longer to afford to the free man of color a desirable home, it must also be remembered that in the west, Illinois, lowa and Wisconsin have resolved, by their state constitutions, to shut him out; while Missouri is rigidly enforcing her laws so as to prevent any further immigration into that state. And, indeed, nearly all the free states are refusing to relax, in the least degree, the laws depriving the colored man of the rights which are due to him. Under these circumstances, it may be well for you to enquire, whether the prospects for your political and social redemption are not darkening instead of brightening. The concentration of the free people of color into Ohio has not been unobserved by the white population. In this fact you will find the grounds of the opposition to the repeal of the black laws, and a premonition that equal rights will not be granted to you in the state. These facts should be well weighed by you.

I am fully aware that the relation which I sustain, as Agent of the Colonization Society, makes it very doubtful whether I can gain your attention long enough to induce you to read this article, and to examine the facts which it points out. I know that for many years you have listened to those

who promised you equal rights here, and who also encouraged in you the hope that the bonds of your brethren in the South will soon be broken. These promises have not been redeemed-these hopes have not been realized. The voices of many of those who once so eloquently plead your cause, are hushed, or heard in but feeble tones. Discouragement has checked their zeal, and doubt and fear have supplanted confidence and hope. The boundaries of slavery are being extended with ten-fold more rapidity than when the war against it was begun. The slaveholder has now a better prospect, than for years past, of making slavery profitable to him. The free colored man is becoming more and more limited in his privileges and in his prospects. And what is to be the end none can tell.

The best designs of men are often defeated, because their plans are not God's plans. None doubted, for a moment, the success of the Christian world in her efforts to suppress the slave trade; yet no greater enterprise has so signally failed. Great Britain, alone, has expended from one and a half to three millions of dollars, annually, until her outlay for this object, as is shown in table IX, has been over one hundred millions of dollars. And yet the testimony of her philanthropists, the present

year, is, that the slave trade is now abandonment of the enterprise. more actively and systematically prosecuted than during any previous period. Under these circumstances, they urgently recommend the total suspension of physical force as a pronounced a failure, the C

means for its suppression.

Now, mark the history and the results of the efforts made for Africa. While this grand enterprise, the alliance of Christian governments for the suppression of the slave trade, which must be considered the result of the highest exertion of the combined national wisdom of Christendom, has been proving its own inefficiency, it should be remembered that Liberia has been struggling into existence, amidst difficulties, discouragements, opposition and persecution, such as would have driven almost any other set of men to the

abandonment of the enterprise. But though despised and derided, opposed and hated, misunderstood and misrepresented, at the very moment when the other favorite measure is pronounced a failure, the Colony springs into existence as an independent Republic, with a population of 80,000 freemen, and exhibits to the world, in the fact of her having extinguished the slave trade on nearly 400 miles of coast, the infinite superiority of moral means over physical force in the suppression of moral evil.

It may be best that British efforts for the suppression of the slave trade have failed, and that she has not gained possession of the African coast. The King of nations may have in store for Africa something better than the rank of vassals of the

British crown.

IX.—Slave Trade—Begun in 1620.

Extent,	from	1680 to 1786, (Edwards,)	victims:	annually,	20,000
	6.6	1792, (Pitt and Fox.)	6.6	66	80,000
6.6	66	1807, estimated	6.6	6.6	60,000
46	6.6	1817, "	66	4.6	240,000
6.6	6.6	1840, (Buxton,)	66	46	500,000

" 1847, (B. and F. A. S. S.,) prosecuted more vigorously and systematically than ever before.

Declared piracy by the United States in 1820.

"by Great Britain in 1824.

Expenses for its suppression by Great Britain up to 1841 and

'42, (M'Queen,) \$88,888,888 '6 for 1847, (B. and F. A. S. S.) 3,000,000 '6 in outfit of African Civilization Society, 300,000

" by France and the United States, not ascertained.

The efforts for your enfranchisement in the United States, and for the removal of American slavery, have, thus far, proved almost as signal a failure as those made for the suppression of the slave trade. With these results standing out before you, is it not time that you should pause, like the philanthropists of Britain, and adopt some other means of remedying the evils under which you groan? God has blighted the

efforts of the European powers for the extinction of the slave trade, and he has not given success to those adopted for securing equal rights to you, or the destruction of American slavery. But he has owned and blessed the labors of the friends of Liberia, and given to her a place and a name amongst nations; and, through her agency, He is commencing to bless, with civilization and the Gospel, the millions of Africa. And where is the son of Africa, animated by the love of liberty, and by the Spirit of Christ, who would not wish to be made an instrument in the glorious work of her redemption? while in nearly all the other States

Let us now look a little farther into this subject. The angry feelings engendered between the North and the South have led to the adoption of laws, which not only check the tide of free colored emigration into the warmer and more congenial climate of the South, but drives out that class from thence into the free States. This result has prevented many of you from going south, where the advantages of education are almost unknown to the free colored man; and it brings hither your colored brother, to enjoy, with you, the greater advantages existing here for the education of his and your children, and for the greater increase of intelligence amongst yourselves. Thus you have been constrained, perhaps refuctantly, to remain where vou have been stimulated to efforts for your own advancement, and are becoming more and more impressed with just conceptions of the value of freedom.

These events are not the result of accident. They are under the control of Divine Providence. The intelligence, and energy, and piety, which is amongst you, will be brought into action in His administration of the affairs of the world, just as the high intelligence, and untiring energy, and stern integrity, and devoted piety of the Puritans, and other early settlers of this country, were called into action to lead the nations of the earth to freedom.

Look a little deeper into the tables, and it may suggest some thoughts to which your minds have been strangers. The Providence of God is now concentrating a large number of the most enterprising of the colored population within the Ohio valley,

where the outlet to the Gulf and to Africa lies straight before them. A disposition exists, at present, to allow you to dwell here in peace, while in nearly all the other States your brethren are in motion and are being driven out. Another fact, too, should be noticed. You have, for some years past, been for ming yourselves into distinct church organizations—into African churches—and have thus done more to keep yourselves a distinct class than any act of the white man.

Divine Providence may be thus circumscribing you-may be hedging up your way-may be binding you together more closely by the ties of religion-that lie may lead you forth to execute his purposes of love towards Africa-as He circumscribed, and hedged up, and bound together, and permitted to be driven from Europe, the great and good men who laid the foundations of our glorious Republic. Their lot, at the time, seemed hard. But their trust was in God, and they bowed in submission to his will. We, now, can see that his judgments were mingled with mercy, and that the objects nearest to their hearts, equality of rights and liberty of conscience, have been fully secured, through their toils and hardships and persecutions, to their posterity, and, perhaps to the world. But for the light which the United States has shed back across the Atlantic, what would the people of Europe have known of the value of free governments, and what would they now have to guide them in their present struggle for liberty? And but for the light which the little Republic of Liberia has shed upon Africa, her 80,000 freemen would still have been barbarians, torn and tortured by the slave trade, and still the willing victims of the cruelties of pagan rites.

The struggle for the redemption

of the millions of Europe, from the Liberty and Religion into the heart despotisms which have hitherto oppressed them, is now progressing with energy and apparent success. Germans, Irishmen, Polanders, are rushing back from the countries into which they had been dispersed to lend their aid in breaking the galling chains which bind their brethren. And shall the Sons of Africa, alone, remain inactive, nor care for the redemption of the land of their fathers! Will they only, by their inactivity, say to the world that they are content to submit to oppression, and possess not the foresight, the energy, the enterprise and the daring to achieve their rights and to redeem their race! Will they remain passive, when it is now in their power, peacefully, by colonizing the coast of Africa, to rescue their brethren, forever, from worse than European despotism, the horrors of the slave trade, and secure to themselves and their posterity all the blessings of freedom? They will not. movements which, at several points, have been recently made to investigate the claims of Liberia upon the colored man, and the appointment of delegates to visit Africa, to examine it and to report back to their constituents, is a very clear indication that colored men are as anxious to escape from political thraldom as other men, and that soon they will rally around the banner of Liberia, and carry Oxford, Butler co., O., May 1,1848.

of Africa.

"The average expense of transporting to Liberia, and supporting there for six months, each emigrant, may be set down at \$50. This includes outfit, passage money, and provisions on the voyage, a house to live in, provisions, medicine and medical attendance, and nursing when they are sick, for six months, and more or less aid in various other ways in establishing them comfortably, and in a condition to thenceforth take care of themselves." "By the laws of Liberia, each emigrant receives a town lot, or five acres of land. If he is the head of a family, the quantity of land is increased according to the number of his family. This allowance may seem small, but it is abundantly sufficient for all his necessities until he is able to buy more for himself, which he can do at \$1 per acre."

It is to be understood that my duties will allow me to confer with, and to impart information to, the colored people, on the subject of emigration to Liberia, and that though my time must be otherwise employed than in visiting colored communities, yet, when requested by them to do so, it will afford me pleasure to meet with them.

DAVID CHRISTY. Agent of the Am. Col. Soc.

The Republic of Liberia.

THE undersigned, having been appointed agent of the American Colonization Society, for the State of Ohio, to solicit funds to aid its operations, begs leave to call attention to the statistical facts, in reference to the position which this State occupies, in relation to the free colored population of the United

States, and the interest which she has in sustaining the Republic of Liberia.

From 1790 to 1810, the increase of the free colored population of the United States, was at the average rate of near 6 per cent, per annum. The average increase of the slaves has been a little over 21 per cent.

per annum, or exactly two and sixty-hundredths. The census tables for the whole period up to 1840, indicates that the natural increase of the free colored population is somewhat less than that of the slave. I shall suppose it to be $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. per annum. The excess of increase over $2\frac{1}{2}$ will, therefore, represent the emancipations. In applying this rule, it appears that the work of emancipation must have been actively prosecuted from 1790 to 1810.

From 1810 to 1820 the rate of increase was reduced to a little less than 21, or exactly two and fortyseven hundredths per cent. per an-This indicates that emancipation had ceased to swell, in any appreciable degree, the number of free colored persons, unless we are forced to admit that there is greater mortality amongst freedmen than slaves. This cessation of entancipation was before the organization of the Colonization Society. It is supposed to have been caused by the conviction that emancipation upon the soil had wrought but little change in the colored man's condition. The sympathies of good men were therefore awakened in behalf of the colored man, and colonization proposed and adopted, as the best means of securing to him the social and political privileges of which he was deprived. The establishment of an Independent Republic, including a population of 80,000 souls, with foreign exports to the value of \$100,000 a year, and the introduction of civilization and Christianity into Africa, with all their attendant blessings, furnishes an answer to the question of the success of the scheme.

The period of the greatest popularity of the Colonization Society, was from 1820 to 1830. During this time, the increase of the free colored population reached to nearly 3 per cent. or a half per cent. per an-

num over the natural increase. But from 1830 to 1840, the period when the Society had the least popularity, the increase was but a very small fraction over two per cent. per annum, being two and eight-hundredths, indicating that fewer bondmen had been liberated than during any other period. Indeed, the decrease was so great as to reduce the rate of increase more than a half per cent. per annum below the natural increase of the slaves, and furnishes an argument in favor of the idea, that freedom in this country is unfavorable to the longevity of the colored man. From all these facts, we may infer that Colonization, while its object has been to benefit the free colored man, has not been unfavorable to emancipation.

But Colonization has not removed the 450,000 free persons of color from our country. They remain as a floating body in our midst, drifting, as the census tables show, hither and thither, as the effects of climate at the North, or foreign emigration at the East, or prejudice at the South, repel it from those points. It is an interesting subject of investigation to watch the movements of the colored population, and ascertain where they are tending and whither they

will find a resting place.

In 1810, in the eastern States, they commenced a movement from North towards the South; and in 1820, began to diverge westward, through the most southern of the free States, and penetrated into Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois. From 1830 to 1840, Pennsylvania alone retained her natural increase, while the other eastern and northeastern free States, and also the eastern and southeastern sates and southeastern specific part of their natural increase, and some of them a considerable portion, besides, of the original stock. But where have these people gone?

That is the question which deeply infinitely more in removing the interests Ohio. The census tables greatest curse of Africa, the slave-furnish the solution.

From 1810 to 1840, the colored population of Ohio has been increasing at the average rate of 20 per cent. per annum. The increase for the ten years from 1830 to 1840, was 81¹/₄ per cent. Supposing the emigration into Ohio since 1840, to have been no greater than before that period, her present colored population will be 30,000. If to this we add that of Indiana and Illinois, allowing their increase to have been at the same rate, these three States will have a population of near 50,000 colored persons, or one-ninth of the present free colored population of the United States.

Ohio, therefore, cannot remain inactive. She must do something. These men should have all the stimulants to mental and moral action which we ourselves possess. But I shall leave to wiser men than myself the task of devising new means to to secure this object, while I go forward in my labors for the only one which has yet been successful in securing to any portion of the colored people their just rights.

The Colonization Society has in its offer, generally, more slaves than its means will enable it to send to Liberia. Without a large increase of means, therefore, the Society cannot send out many free persons of color. Three-fourths of the emigrants heretofore have been liberated by their masters, with a view of be-

ing sent to Liberia.

Perhaps it is well that events should have been thus ordered. If slaves, when emancipated and instructed, and made to taste of the sweets of liberty, and to feel the responsibilities of nationality, can establish a prosperous and happy Republic, and exert such an extended moral influence as to accomplish

infinitely more in removing the greatest curse of Africa, the slave-trade, from a large extent of her coast, than has been done at an expense of more than a hundred millions of dollars, by the fleets of England and France, it reflects the greater honor upon the African race, and may serve to stimulate the free people of color of this country, to make the effort to join their brethren in a land of freedom.

In addition to sending emigrants to Liberia, it is of the utmost importance that the Society should purchase the greatest possible amount of territory, at the present moment, and thus enlarge the sphere of influence which the republic exerts over the natives, and put it beyond the power of nations, adverse to her interests, to circumscribe her in the noble efforts she is making for the

redemption of Africa.

In this connection, it may be proper to say, that the gift of one dime from each one of the 100,000 inhabitants of Cincinnati, or \$10,000, would probably purchase fifty-six miles square of territory or more than two millions of acres of land as good as that of Ohio. Now, suppose a gift of such value were offered to the colored people of the city, or of the State, on condition that they would take possession of it, and organize a State Government for themselves, and be admitted as one of the members of the new Republic, who will say that they should or would reject the offer? Who will say that it would not be more safe and wise to emigrate to Africa than to Canada, Oregon, California, or Mexico? But the decision of this question of right belongs to the colored people themselves. If the foreign emigration continues to roll in upon us, the subordinate stations in society, in the West also, as is the case already in the East, will

1,484

ere long, be chiefly occupied by fo- | Number of communicants in reigners, and the colored man left, it is to be feared, without profitable employment. Dear as is the land of one's birth, if men's interests can be better promoted by a removal, the ties of country and kindred are bonds easily broken. The spirit of enterprise which characterizes the present age, if we do our duty, will in due time animate the intelligent colored man, as it is now stimulating the white race, and if he cannot secure equality of condition here, will prompt him to go where he can obtain it.

Total number of emigrants up to January, 1848, 5,961

churches in 1843, were, of Americans, 1,015, captured Africans, 116, converted heathen, 353—in all Present population estimated

by President Roberts, - 80,000 Of these, are emigrants, cap-

tured Africans, &c., about, 5,000 The slave trade is suppressed on 400 miles of coast, excepting at one point.

Shipping owned in the colony,-14 vessels, of from 20 to 80 tons.

The exports annually, from the colony, are about \$100,000.

DAVID CHRISTY, Agent Am. Col. Society. Oxford, O., April, 1848.

[From Africa's Luminary.]

Cemperance in Liberia.

THE cause of temperance has not || sustained by the pious of Christenceased to enlist the feelings, and engage the attention of men of learning and of virtue in other parts of the Christian world, as is obvious from the success of the "no license" party in the United States, from which, though little has been lately done and said among us on the subject, we are to infer that, so far from deprecating, it is yet regarded as one of undying and intrinsic importance both as it regards the amount of good already accomplished, and, its adaptedness to achieve greater victories over the demon of intemperance; which, before the temperance cause boldly took the field to oppose his destructive marches, slew his thousands, and did the world more lasting injury than all the destructive wars, from Nimrod to Napoleon.

A cause of so much importance, one so highly esteemed, for the powful antidote which it opposes to the ruinous effects of its antipode, and

dom, cannot be unworthy of the attention of the citizens of this Christian Republic; and we sincerely hope, it is not superfluous to attempt, through this medium, to call the attention of its friends to it, since just at this period, if ever it is truly required to sustain and give an impulse to a cause fraught with incalculable good to any community in which it is cherished and sanctioned; the only one which has effectually, to any considerable extent, checked the destructive ravages which the debasing and demoralizing vice of intemperance has, hitherto, so successfully made among mankind. may not be experimentally acquainted with all the injurious effects of this vice, we may not have been so deeply injured by it as some other communities, yet its destructive and debasing character has been sufficiently tested by this community, to make all pray that, for the future, we

the man acquainted with these facts, too obvious to be denied, who can refrain from turning his attention to a cause, in which all parents and relatives, especially, should be deeply interested at this time, when, alas! there are so many strong allurements to draw the wayward youth from the path of morality and virtue, and when soon, if not steadfast in their principles, (a thing not very common with youth,) they will be able to imbibe and indulge to the fullest extent, the most debasing and ruinous propensities for a bit of sil-Are not these inducements sufficiently powerful to arouse us and cause us to set our faces against this unholy traffic? It is known that the license and duty on spirituous liquors, were liquidated by the late cession of the legislature; and now, it is likely the intoxicating and injurious article will be unsparingly dealt out to any that can command the means wherewith to procure it, with an impunity based upon this act of the legislature. What motives influenced the legislature to liquidate the duty and license on this article, we are not satisfactorily informed; but suppose it was done from a knowledge of the perfect futility of the attempt of 1846 to restrain the sale thereof, by legislative enactment. The unsuccessfulness of this attempt has plainly shown that any attempt at moral reformation, in any department not attended with moral suasion, and made upon calm reflection, is not likely to be successful. This is the effort we would make now; though the way is open for the introduction of this article in mighty profusion, and though it can now become accessible to any that has where with to obtain it, yet, we apprehend, an affectionate appeal to the good citizens of this Republic, to those who have a deep interest in it, and who care

may be saved from it; and where is | for the character of the rising generation, will accomplish more than all the legislative enactments would for years, provided their attention can be directed to the deeply injuring character of the traffic. The liquidation of the legislature will hush the agitation of no awakened conscience that desires to enter into a business, with the destructive and debasing character of which he is fully acquainted. We would not be understood as reflecting upon the legislature; we would not censure them; for, though we deplore this stepin their discussions, opposed as were some of them to this reduction, there may have appeared to them reasons sufficiently strong, in their estimation, inducing them to do this-still we believe that it is the safer course for this infant government to stick close to the principles of Christianity, notwithstanding the latitude that other governments and nations allow themselves. It has never been proven yet, that nations, any more than individuals, can with impunity "do evil that good may come "-or wantonly indulge in any departure from the omnipotent principles of the Bible. The excuse, commonly offered in extenuation of these legislative indulgencies, "the impropriety of curtailing the liberty of the people," is with us just nothing; for it fails to arrest the judgments of Heaven, which, after years of accumulation, are poured out upon some nations for their national indulgencies. therefore, our duty and our safety to adhere to those broad and blessed principles that are furnished us in the word of God. But this looks too much like theocracy; we had better approximate to that, than have a community plunged in the depths of wretchedness and abomination, and finally, the just retributions of an incensed Deity poured out upon us without mixture of mercy.

But it is done; and, as before intimated, the only hope of success that is entertained now, is and must be the result of moral suasion and the calm and impartial reflection of persons disposed to enter upon this Let them remember they cannot be exculpated from their accountability for this, by legislative permission, as long as they know its directly injurious tendency, and the wretchedness it has generally And what friend to his country, what lover of the interests of Liberia, what well-wisher to the rising generation, will consent to engage in this nefarious business?— Various excuses are generally offered: the people will have it, and we had as well sell it to them as any other, it is a quick way to turn over money—it yields a good per centage; but what are these excuses but ef-

forts to get rid of conscious condemnation? besides, the excuses are not good. What compensation is sufficient for the wretchedness and misery that are created by this article?— What are these excuses, when the article ruins the young and destroys the peace of families and communities? besides, the people would dispense with it as a common drink, if there were not places where it can be obtained. They do it at Cape Palmas as a general thing--and their merchants dispense with its use, when they can make as much profit, if not more, than can be made upon it here.

It is hoped that it will not be long before the evil growing out of the sale of this article will be acknowledged by all persons in this government, and lead them to abandon it entirely.

[From Africa's Luminary.]

Report on Agriculture.

Bexley, Jan. 12, 1848.

Sir:-It is with pleasure, after much trouble, that I submit to you an agricultural report of this place for the year 1847, which, if you think proper, you will please have published and laid before the Legislature as a petition in favor of the farmers, as industry is the great wheel of fortune, by which our national destiny is to be made. following is as correct as I could possibly make it, after personally applying to the citizens for its items; so far from exaggeration, it is underrated. It embraces the entire business operations of this place during the past year.

Bought. 6¹/₄ tons of Camwood, 1,440 gallons Palm Oil, 30 lbs. Ivory. Land Cleared, &c.

151 acres, of which
128 4 are cultivated,
13,260 planted Coffee trees,
1,895 of which bear coffee,
243,000 shingles made,
137 feet plank sawn,
57 hands continually at work,
9 dwelling houses reared,
1 Meeting house.

Raised.

" Ginger, 2,829 " Arrowroot, 1,197 238 bush. Rice. 3,136 " Cassada, 1,156 6.6 Potatoes, 25 6.6 Corn, 619 bunch Plts. " Bananas, 735 lbs. Yams,

607 lbs. Coffee,

1,173 Fowls, 11 Hogs,

83 Goats,

52 Sheep, 24 head Cattle.

Shipped.

176 lbs. Arrowroot, 1,064 " Ginger.

You are aware, I presume, that this place has been settled between seven and eight years; what has been done so far, is but a small part of what could have been done if the farmers could have been suitably encouraged.

Your humble and obedient ser-G. L. SEYMOURE.

Purchase of Territorn.

[COPY.]

Deed for the slip of country called "Zepay," purchased 27th October, 1847.

This indenture, made this twenty-seventh day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-seven, between Bah Gay and Jack Purser, King and Chief of Zepay, of the one part, and J. J. Roberts, Governor of the Commonwealth of Liberia, and Agent for the American Colonization Society,

of the other part,

WITNESSETH: That we the aforesaid King and Chief, for and in consideration of the sum of two hundred and twenty-seven dollars, sixty-six and two-third cents, to us in hand paid by John H. Chavers and William J. Roberts, commissioners on the part of J. J. Roberts aforesaidthe receipt whereof we do hereby individually acknowledge, have bargained, granted, sold, aliened, enfeoffed, and confirmed, and by these presents do bargain, grant, sell, alien. enfeoff, and confirm unto the said J. J. Roberts in trust for the American Colonization Society, all that tract of country known as the territory of "Zepay," on the west coast of Africa, and bounded as follows: Commencing at the territory known as Mannah; thence running along the line of the sea coast to the territory known as Gowane, which lies south of, and adjoining the said ter-

Mannah forming the boundary of said territory of Zepay on the north, and said territory of Gowane, forming the boundary line of said territory of Zepay on the south, and said territory of Zepay extending into the interior, the distance of fifty miles; said description of above boundary is intended to include all the territory known by the name of Zepay. To have and to hold all the territory aforesaid, together with the harbors, islands, lakes, woods, ways, water, water-courses, mines, minerals and appurtenances thereto belonging or appertaining unto the said J. J. Roberts and his successors in office, in trust for the American Colonization Society. And we the said Bah Gay and Jack Purser of the territory aforesaid, do covenant to and with the said J. J. Roberts, Governor and Agent as aforesaid, that at and until the ensealing hereof, we had good right and lawful authority to sell and convey the aforesaid territory in fee simple, and that we the said Bah Gay and Jack Purser, King and Chief of the country aforesaid, for ourselves, our heirs, and successors will forever warrant and defend the said J. J. Roberts, Governor and Agent as aforesaid, and his successors in office, against any person or persons claiming any part or parcel of the above named territory.

In witness whereof we, the King ritory of Zepay-said territory of and Chief aforesaid, hath hereto set our hands and affixed our seals the rahzon, alias New Sess, on the north, day and year first above written.

BAH M GAY, King, mark.

JACK ⋈ PURSER, King's Mate. mark.

J. H. CHAVERS, J. H. CHAVERS, W. J. ROBERTS, Commiss'rs.

Signed, sealed and delivered in presence of William J. Stokes, HENRY CHASE.

J. N. Lewis, Col. Sec. A true copy:

Deed for the "Hruasso" Territory, purchased 27th October, 1847.

THIS INDENTURE, made this twenty-seventh day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-seven, between Yellow Wille and Queah, King and Chiefs of "Hourahzon," [Hruasso,] alias New Sess, of the one part, and J. J. Roberts, Governor of the Commonwealth of Liberia, and Agent for the American Colonization Society,

of the other part, WITNESSETH: That we, the aforesaid King and Chief, for and in consideration of the sum of two hundred and thirty-seven dollars sixty-six and two-third cents, to us in land paid by John H. Chavers and William J. Roberts, Commissioners on the part of J. J. Roberts, aforesaid--the receipt whereof we do hereby, individually, acknowledge--have bargained, granted, sold, aliened, enfeoffed, and confirmed, and by these presents do bargain, grant, sell, alien, enfeoff, and confirm, unto the said J. J. Roberts, in trust for the American Colonization Society, all that tract of country known as the territory of Hourahzon, alias New Sess, on the West Coast of Africa, and bounded as follows: Commencing at the southern boundary line of Gowane territory; thence running along the line of the sea coast to the river presence of Sesters; said territory of Gowane

and said river Sesters forming the boundary line of Hourahzon, alias New Sess, on the south, and said Hourahzon, alias New Sess, extending from the sea coast into the interior the distance of fifty miles. Said description of above boundary is intended to include all the territory known by the name of Hourahzon. alias New Sess. To have and to hold all the territory aforesaid, together with the harbors, islands, lakes, woods, ways, water, water-courses, mines, minerals, and appurtenances thereto belonging, or appertaining, unto the said J. J. Roberts, and his successors in office, in trust for the American Colonization Society.-And we, the said Yellow Wille and Queah, of the territory aforesaid, do covenant to and with the said J. J. Roberts, Governor and agent as aforesaid, that at and until the ensealing hereof, we had good right and lawful authority to sell and convey the aforesaid territory in fee simple; and that we, the said Yellow Wille and Queah, King and Chief of the country aforesaid, for ourselves, our heirs, and successors, will forever warrant and defend the said J. J. Roberts, Governor and agent as aforesaid, and his successors in office. against any person or persons claiming any part or parcel of the above named territory.

In witness whereof, we, the King and Chief aforesaid, hath hereto set our hands and affixed our seals, the day and year first above written.

his YELLOW WILLE, King, mark.

QUEAH, ⋈ King's Mate.

mark. J.H. CHAVERS, Commiss'rs. W. J. ROBERTS,

Signed, sealed, and delivered, in WILLIAM J. STOKES, HENRY CHASE.

forming the boundary of said Hou- A true copy: J. N. Lewis, Col. Sec.

Deed for the entire "Timbo" country, purchased 29th October, 1847.

This indenture, made this twenty-ninth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-seven, between Jack Purser, Phigh alias Old Tom, and Gheah, King and Chiefs of Timbo, of the one part, and J. J. Roberts, Governor of the Commonwealth of Liberia, and Agent for the American Colonization Society, of the other part,

WITNESSETH: That we, the aforesaid King and Chiefs, for and in consideration of the sum of two hundred and sixty dollars seventy-nine and two-twelfths cents, to us in hand paid, by John H. Chavers and William J. Roberts, Commissioners on the part of J. J. Roberts, aforesaidthe receipt whereof we do hereby, individually, acknowledge-have bargained, granted, sold, aliened, enfeoffed, and confirmed, and by these presents do bargain, grant, sell, alien, enfeoff, and confirm, unto the said J. J. Roberts, in trust for the American Colonization Society, all that tract of country known as the territory of Timbo, on the West Coast of Africa. and bounded as follows: Commencing at the northern boundary line of the territory known as Timbo, at a river called "Beco;" from thence, running along the line of the sea coast to the territory known as "Fenwin," or the southern boundary line of Timbo; said river forming the boundary line between said territory of Timbo, and the territory known as Grand Colah; said territory of Grand Colah forming the boundary line of said territory of Timbo on the north, and said territory of Fenwin forming the boundary line of said territory of Timbo on the south, and said territory of Timbo extending from the sea coast into the interior the distance of fifty miles. Said description of above boundary is in-

tended to include all the territory known by the name of Timbo. To have and to hold all the territory aforesaid, together with the harbors, islands, lakes, woods, ways, water, water-courses, mines, minerals, and appurtenances thereto belonging or appertaining, unto the said J. J. Roberts, and his successors in office, in trust for the American Colonization Society. And we, the said Jack Purser, Phigh alias Old Tom, and Gheah, of the territory aforesaid, do covenant to and with the said J. J. Roberts, Governor and Agent as aforesaid, that at and until the ensealing hereof, we had good right and lawful authority to sell and convey the aforesaid territory in fee simple; and that we, the said Jack Purser, Phigh alias Old Toin, and Gheah, King and Chiefs of the country aforesaid, for ourselves, our heirs, and successors, will forever warrant and defend the said J. J. Roberts, Governor and Agent as aforesaid, and his successors in office, against any person or persons claiming any part or parcel of the above named territory.

In witness whereof, we, the King and Chiefs aforesaid, hath hereto set our hands and affixed our seals the day and year first above written.

JACK HOPURSER,

mark.
his

PHIGH Hop, alias OLD TOM.

mark.
his

GHEAH Hop,

J. H. CHAVERS, W. J. ROBERTS, Commis'rs.

Signed, sealed, and delivered, in presence of HENRY CHASE.

A true copy: J. N. Lewis, Col. Sec.

Deed for the New Cesster's Territory, purchased, November, 1847.

This indenture, made this nineteenth day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty seven, between Prince | northwest bank of the "Po River," Williams and John Freeman, King | and Chiefs of New Sesters, of the one part; and J. J. Roberts, Governor of the Commonwealth of Liberia, and Agent for the American Colonization Society, of the other

WITNESSETH: That we the aforesaid King and Chiefs, for and in consideration of the sum of two thousand dollars, to us in hand paid, by Stephen A. Benson, Commissioner on the part of J. J. Roberts aforesaid—the receipt whereof we do hereby, individually, acknowledge, have bargained, granted, sold, aliened, enfeoffed and confirmed, and by these presents do bargain, grant, sell, alien, enfeoff, and confirm unto the the said J. J. Roberts, in trust for the American Colonization Society, all that tract of country known as the territory of New Sesters, on the west coast of Africa, and bounded as follows: Commencing on the west by a part of the northwest bank of the "Po River" -- commencing at its junction with the ocean, and extending a few miles up along the northwest bank of said river-on the southwest by the Atlantic Ocean; and commencing at the angle formed by the aforesaid boundaries, and running in a line along the sea coast in a southeasterly direction, about ten miles more or less to the boundary line which separates the said New Sesters territory from Trade Town; from thence along the said boundary line between New Sesters and Trade Town, in a northeasterly direction, back into the interior as far as said New Sesters' territory extends, about forty miles; from thence running in a northwesterly direction, about eighteen miles; from thence running in about a southerly direction down to

and forming a junction with the northeast extent of the western boundary of said territory, known as the entire New Sesters country.

Said description of above boundary is intended to include all the territory known by the name of New Sesters. To have and to hold all the territory aforesaid, together with the harbors, islands, lakes, woods, ways, water, water-courses, mines, minerals, and appurtenances thereto belonging or appertaining unto the said J. J. Roberts and his successors in office, in trust for the American Colonization Society. And we the said Prince Williams and John Freeman, of the New Sesters territory, do covenant to and with the said J. J. Roberts, Governor and Agent as aforesaid, that at and until the ensealing hereof, we had good right and lawful authority to sell and convey the aforesaid territory in fee simple; and that we the said Prince Williams and John Freeman, King and Chief of the country aforesaid, for ourselves, our heirs and successors, will foréver warrant and defend the said J. J. Roberts, Governor and Agent as aforesaid, and his successors in office, against any person or persons claiming any part or parcel of the above named territory.

In witness whereof we, the King and Chief aforesaid, hath hereto set our hands and affixed our seals the day and year first above written.

his PRINCE WILLIAMS. mark.

 $JOHN \bowtie FREEMAN$, mark.

STEPHEN A. BENSON, Com'r.

Signed, sealed and delivered in presence of SAMUEL S. HENING, A. P. DAVIS.

J. N. Lewis, Col. Sec. the A true copy:

Circular for the Lourth of July.

COLONIZATION OFFICE,

Brick Chapel, N. Y., June 1, 1848.

THE Board of Directors of the New York State Colonization Society again send greeting to the clergymen and churches throughout the State.

The season of the year, by long custom, appropriated for an annual collection for our cause, is approaching; and once more we solicit your co-operation, by a contribution on a Sabbath near the 4th of July.

If all who favor the enterprise with their good opinion, would but send a donation, however humble, the aggregate would go far to meet the large demands made upon us.

As at present advised, emigrants to the number of about eight hundred will call upon our treasury for aid to go to Liberia during the present year. The expense of their passage and settlement will exceed \$40,000, independent of the ordinary expenditures of the Society.

Already four hundred and twelve have embarked, and of those now preparing to go, over three hundred are slaves, who thus secure their liberty.

Every motive which has heretofore existed to urge our devotion to this cause, still continues, and with a power greatly augmented by the success so far attending it. Time has but more and more clearly illustrated the adaptedness of our scheme for the immediate elevation of the colored race.

By it, the free colored population at once attain a higher and nobler condition than this country affords them. By it the complete extinguishment of the slave trade, so far as the colonies extend, is secured; and the condition of the natives, by substituting peaceful and lawful commerce in the place of that which

depopulated and impoverished them, has been greatly ameliorated. Above all, by it has been demonstrated the practicability of planting, under Republican Government, and by means of the descendants of Africa, a copy of our free and happy institutions: and thus permanently securing to that barbarous and benighted continent, in an organized form, those influences which Christian proved the great civilizer of mankind, and under which alone that continent may expect to take rank with the other parts of the world.

The history of the past year affords much for which to be grateful, and from which to gather encouragement for the future.

The colony has passed safely through the ordeal of an entire disruption of its governmental connection with the American Colonization Society.

A convention was called—a constitution was formed—submitted to the people, and adopted by them; and under it a new Government has been fully organized, and put into operation.

Temperance, peace, education, and religion have continued to characterize the condition of the Commonwealth of Liberia the past year.

By successful and peaceful negotiation with native tribes, large tracts of territory were purchased and added to the colony: among which should be noticed with peculiar satisfaction, the purchase of New Cesters, the only slave factory which, by its position and proximity to our settlements, has of late endangered and annoyed them.

Meantime, in our own country, a very manifest increase of interest has been developed among the colored population, free and slave, resulting in the application of augmented numbers for a passage to Liberia. Shall vail upon you to heed our earnest means adequate be forthcoming? We appeal to you to aid us in the manner indicated above.

A cause so benign to the African race, so necessary for the welfare of our own country, so demonstrably practicable, is once more commended to your benevolent regards.

Let the approaching anniversary of our own jubilee of liberty be consecrated to efforts in aid of the nascent institution of freedom on the shores of Africa. Let the success which has so far attended the causelet the fact that hundreds of enslaved men are depending on this society as their only hope for freedom, pre- J. B. PINNEY, Cor. Sec.

application.

Our gift thus consecrated upon the altar of patriotism, humanity, and religion, and followed by our prayers, may be accepted and owned as a suitable thank offering by One who hears the cry of the oppressed, and will weigh the motives of our smallest sacrifices. Collections may be forwarded to the Treasurer of the Society, Moses Allen, Esq., or to the Corresponding Secretary, Rev. J. B. Pinney, at the Colonization Rooms, Brick Chapel, N. Y.

A. G. PHELPS, Pres't.

Expedition by the Col. howard.

LIST OF PASSENGERS per brig Col. Howard, which sailed from Savannah, Georgia, May 6th, 1848, for Liberia.

No	Names.	Age	. Where from.	Remarks.	
1	Joseph Clay -	50	Savannah, Ga. Manumitted by B. E. Stiles.	Baptist Preacher.	
2	Andrew Morel	22	Savannah, Ga.	Wheelwright.	
3	Arabella Morel	20	Savannah, Ga.	Teacher, and Andrew's	
4	Wm. F. Morel	2	Manumitted by	wife	
5	Mary Morel	inf't	Wm. T. Fay,		
	Theresa Fay -	55	Esq.		
7	Charity Fay	38	J Esq.		
8	Jas. Alex. Giles	17	Savannalı, Ga.	Cooper.	
	Polly Ross	39	do.		
	Alphonso McIlwain .	18	do.	7	
11	Henry McIlwain .	16	do.		
12	William McIlwain .	1.7	do.	>Polly Ross' children.	
	Betsey McIlwain	8	do.		
	Mary Ann Mcllwain	1	do.	J	
15	Frances McIntosh .	40	do.		
16	John McIntosh .	22	do.	7 Blacksmith.	
	1	19	do.	으로	
18	Joseph McIntosh .		do.	Blacksmith. Children	
	Elbert McIntosh -		do.	lice:	
	George McIntosh		do.	n.	
21	William McIntosh .	. 7	do.	J	

LIST OF PASSENGERS-Continued.

DIST OF PASSENGERS—Condinded.					
No	Names.	Age.	Where from.	Remarks.	
22	William Candy -	26	Manumitted by B. E. Stiles, esq., Savannah	Cooper.	
23	Isabella Candy	20	Savannah, Ga.	William's wife.	
24	Hamilton Worsham -	38	do.	Carpenter.	
25	Joseph Bacon	23	do.	Mason.	
26	Robert Watts -	21	(do. manumit'd	Mason.	
	Wm. Munger, sen		oy Mrs. Mary	Tailor.	
			Marshall		
28	Martha Munger	10	Savannah, Ga.	William's wife.	
29	Wm. Munger, jr Henry Munger -	17	do.	Their children.	
	James Munger -		do.	Their children.	
	Catherine Jones -	1	do.	A Teacher.	
	Rosetta Jones	20	do.	Her daughter.	
	John Simpson		do.	Farmer.	
35	Sophia Simpson -		do.	John's wife.	
36	Elizabeth Simpson .		do.	Their daughter, a teacher.	
	John Harris '		do.	Their grand children.	
38	Ann Harris	11	do.	Their grand children.	
39	Morris Mann	34	do.	Carpenter.	
	Rose Mann		do.	Morris's wife, a teacher.	
	Sophia Mann	7	do.	Their children.	
	Joseph Mann	1	do.	3 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	
	Rachel Bailey		j		
	Maria Bailey	24			
	Jane Bailey	22			
	Thomas Bailey Rhoda Bailey	20 18	Manumitted	Rachel's children, and	
	Alexander Bailey -	16	by Mrs. Ann	all farmers.	
	Ephraim Bailey	14	>Atkinson, of	all faillers.	
	Osceola Bailey -	12	Camden coun-		
	Caroline Bailey -	10	ty, Ga.		
	Eugene Bailey -	6			
53	Frank Bailey	4	i	Maria's child.	
54	Harvey Bailey	2	j	Jane's child.	
	Francis P. David -	38	Charleston, S.C.		
56	Edward Furgerson -	36	do.	Carpenter.	
57	Rosena Furgerson -	26	do.	Edward's wife.	
	Samuel D. Furgerson	6	do.	1 m	
	Josephine Furgerson	3	do.	Their children.	
	Rosena Furgerson -	Inf't	do.	Edward's wife's mother.	
	Jane Royal	59	do.	Edward's wile's mother.	
	Ann Wilson	38	do.	Dress maker.	
	Jane O'Neal, sen Jane O'Neal, jr	32	do.	Her daughter.	
	Joseph G. Thompson	28		Tailor.	
30	oseph o. Thompson	20	00.		

LIST OF PASSENGERS-Continued.

No	Names.	Age.	Where from.	Remarks.
66	Rosa Thompson -	20	Charleston, S.C.	Joseph's wife.
67	Their infant child -		do.	
68	Joseph Corker -	48	do.	Carpenter.
			(Manumitted	-
69	Susan Corker -	45	{ by Jas. Adger,	Joseph's wife.
		1	(esq.,Charlest'n	
70	Ann Grant	40	Charleston, S.C.	
	William Locklier -	24	do.	Carpenter.
7:	Alonzo Furgerson, sen	. 38	do.	Carpenter.
73	Elizabeth Furgerson -	33	do.	Alonzo's wife.
	Eliza Ann Furgerson -	4	do.	Children.
	Alonzo Furgerson, jr.	2	do.	Sommaren.
-	John McBeth	22	do.	Tailor.
	Caroline McBeth -	19	do.	John's wife.
-	Allice McBeth	3	do.	Their children.
	John McBeth	Inf't		S Their children.
	Edward Smith	20	do.	
_	Thomas Snow -	22	do.	
-	John Burton	57	Hamburg, S. C.	
	3 Jackey Hollingsby -	35	Charleston, do.	
	Precilla Hollingsby -	32	j i	Jackey's wife.
	Isaiah Hollingsby -	14		
	Serepta Hollingsby -	7		11
	Precilla Hollingsby -	4	Manumitted	Their children.
	Zechniah Hollingsby	3	by Maj. Smith	1 / 1
	One infant	0.5	of the U.S. A	
	Rose Smith	35		
	l Abram Smith			Rose's son.
	2 Charlotte Smith	25		
	Thomas Smith	23		
	4 Ellen Smith	27	Charleston, S.C.	
	5 John Calvin	28	do.	T 1 1 1 C
_	6 Hester Calvin		do.	John's wife.
	7 Joseph Calvin -	3	do.	Their children.
	8 One infant	-	do.)
9	9 Grace Calvin -	50	do.	John's mother.

As a general remark, the whole company may be considered quite intelligent. Twenty-seven are professors of Religion, and fifty-seven can read the Holy Scriptures, with which they were all furnished by the benevolence of the American Bible Society. They were also furnished with about 100 volumes of the publications of the American Tract Society, with a large number of Tracts, through the kindness of the venerable and Rev. Win. McWhir, D. D.

The Society has now shipped this year 412 emigrants to Liberia.

The above ninety nine, added to the total number previously sent, (6,101,) make 6,200 persons who have been sent to Liberia since the organization of the Society.

According to the latest information which we have received of the number of births and deaths in the Colony, there will be a total emigrant population, and their children. of 4,136 persons, when the above company arrives there and is enrolled.

Our nert Erpeditions.

will sail from Baltimore about Oct. 1. and make their arrangements accord-

We expect to send a vessel from | ingly. N. Orleans about the 1st of Dec. next.

Ward, Esq., \$5..

WE expect the Liberia Packet | Emigrants will please take notice,

Sergeant, Thomas Steel, D. C.

Receipts of the American Colonization Society,

From the 20th of Aprit, t	o the 20th of May, 1848.	
	Lodore-Wm. H. Harrison, Esq	5 00
Lisbon—From a female friend, by		
Rev. Levi Nelson 2 00	SOUTH CAROLINA.	30 00
	Wilkinsville—Rev. John Patrick.	5 50
PENNSYLVANIA.	GEORGIA.	3 00
By Rev. John B. Pinney:	By Rev. Thomas Benning:	
Pillsburg and Vicinity—M. Allen,	Augusta-Robert Campbell, Esq.,	
\$50, Thos. Bakewell, \$25, R.	\$50, Dr. G. M. Newton, John	
Edwards, F. Lorentz, each \$20,	G. Dow, each \$10, J. Bones,	
F. Bailey, Saml. Bailey, R. B.	\$5, Dr. Milligan, \$1, Rev. Mr.	
Curling, B. H. Fahnestock,	Rogers, \$5, Robt. F. Poe, \$20,	
Thomas Hanna, John Bissel, Jonathan Kidd, H. Childs, N.	Daniel, \$5, P. Stovall, \$2	103 00
Holmes, Wm. McClintock, W.	Macon-Mr. Hardway, \$4 85, Col.	
& R. McCutchen, John T. Lo-	G. H. Lamar, \$5, Dr. Marshall,	
gan, George Grant, each \$10,	\$2, two friends, \$1 50, Rev. Mr.	
W. R. Poindexter, Cash, W.	Hooker, Mr. Meade, each \$5,	
Bagby, J. Schoonmaker, Mrs.	Mr. Williams, \$3, Mrs. Sey- mour, \$1, A friend, \$5, Mrs.	
Thompson, James E. Breading,	Coombs, \$1, Mrs. Hines, \$2,	
Cash, Thomas R. White, Cash,	Mrs. Hardaway, \$3, Mrs. Mauls-	
Geo. Cockran, Wm. McKnight,	by, \$1, R. B. Washington, Rev.	
Mrs. McKnight, J. Carothers,	W. B. Branhan, Rev. G. Jeffer-	
S. Church, L. Loomis, Thomas	son Pearce, each \$5	54 35
M. Howe, J. Painter, J. Parker,	Savannah-John Stoddard, Esq.,	
Alex. Laughlin, Robt. T. Ken- neday, C.McKibben, Lambert &	Geo. B. Cumming, Esq., Wm.	
Shipton, Jas. Laughlin, each \$5,	B. Hodgson, Esq., Geo. Jones,	
William Wilcox, Cash, Cash,	Esq., Maj. A. Porter, each \$30,	
R. C. Loomis, Dr. Hunt, T. R.	to constitute themselves life	
Holmes, W. C. Lane, M. B.	members of the Am. Col. Soc.,	
Lowry, each \$3, Mr. Grant,	Mr. N. Wallace, \$10, A lady,	
Cash, Cash, Cash, J. W. Wood-	\$5, Miss Telfair, \$10, A. A. Dinslow, \$5, Jas. Potter, Esq.,	
well, T. R. W., Cash, Cash,	\$100, Jos. Washburn, \$10, Cash	
Cash, Cash, Rev. Wm. Annan,	from A., S. Goodall, each \$5,	
each \$2, Cash, Cash, John M.	Cash from several, \$8 50, Cash,	
Hall, S. C. Erwin, Samuel Mc-	a lady, A. Champion, Cash G.,	
Lain, Cash, Cash, Cash, Cash,	Cash S., Col. N. B. Knapp,	
Cash, each	Judge Nickol, R. R. Cuyler,	
\$1, S. Bailey, M. Allen, Mr. Ed-	each \$5, from four friends, \$4.	347 50
wards, R. Dalzell, Geo. White,	Athens-J. J. Flournoy, Esq	1 00
A. Laughlin, Mr. McCullough,		510 85
Mr. McCord, Cash, W. For-	· KENTUCKY.	
ward, Mr. Poindexter, each \$5 479 00		
TYEN CANTE	Shelby Co.—John G. Burton	5 00
VIRGINIA.	Franklin Co.—Rev. J. J. Bullock,	5 00
Roanoke Co.—Mrs. Sarah Betts,	Woodford Co.—D. C. Humphries,	
annual subscription for 1848, by	\$20, W. Scott Buford, \$10, Mrs. M. Alexander, Dr. W. Robert-	
Norfolk—James D. Johnson, \$10,	son, H. B. Lewis, each \$5, John	
annual subscription; William	Steel, J. Kincaid, each \$2, R.	

15 00

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Blackburn, Thomas Lee, each		Mansfield, - Dolles, J. V. Vre-		
\$1, W. Shouse, 75 cents, S. M.		denburgh, J. W. Gibson, J. B.		
Wallace, Daniel Nicot, S. Bu-		Cobb. each \$1	300	00
ford, S. Gwinn, J. Gwinn, each	56 25	Putnam—Bequest of the late Thos. Mitchell, by H. Safford, Esq	10	00
50 cents	5 00		10	
Fayette Co Samuel Laird, \$30,		Black, by Rev. John B. Pinney,	80	00
to constitute Mrs. Catharine C.		_		
Laird a life member of the Am. Col. Soc., Neal McCann, \$20,		MISSISSIPPI.	390	00
Sol. Vanmeter, R. C. Boggs,		Adams Co.—Bequest of the late		
Sol. Vanmeter, R. C. Boggs, Charles Carr, J. M. C. Irvin, each \$10, D. C. Overton, Dr. D.		Miss Elizabeth Smith, per F.		
each \$10, D. C. Overton, Dr. D.		Beaumont	500	00
Bell, Waller Bulloch, James Clark, E. McClanehan, each \$5,		MISSOURI. St. Louis—Collection taken up in		
Samuel Bulloch, \$3, Mrs. E.		Rev. Wm. G. Elliott's congre-		
Skillman, \$2, Dr, A. A. Patter-		gation	142	00
son, \$1Clark Co.—Strauder Goff, \$20,	121 00	Total Contributions	227	10
Jacob Vanmeter, George An.		Total Contributions\$2	2,001	10
Jacob Vanmeter, George Anderson, each \$10, James Stonestreet, Thomas Shaw, Rev. W. C. Matthews, Isaac Vanmeter,		FOR REPOSITORY.		
street, Thomas Shaw, Rev. W.		MAINE East Trenton - Solomon		
A. M. Preston, Chilton Allen,		Young, Esq., per Capt. George	5	00
Abraham Renick, each \$5, Dr.		Barker	Ü	00
Thomas M. Taylor, \$6, Judge J. Simpson, \$3, S. M. Taylor,		Herman A. Osgood, to July, '48,		
J. Simpson, \$3, S. M. Taylor,	00.00	\$1 50, Ira B. Osgood, to July,	9	00
\$2	86 00	VERMONT.—Jericho Centre—Au-	9	00
ham, \$10, in part, to constitute		gustus Lee, to Sept., 1848	1	00
the Rev. J. D. Shane a life mem-		MASSACHUSETTS Brimfield		
ber of the Am. Col. Soc., James		Solomon Homer, Esq., for 1848,		
R. Wright, Geo. W. Williams, each \$10, James Renick, Chas.		\$1 50, estate of Deacon Jacob Bishop, by S. Homer, Esq., for		
S. Brent, C. P. Talbutt, each \$5, A. H. Wright, \$5, balance		1848, \$1 50	3	00
\$5, A. H. Wright, \$5, balance		NEW YORK By Capt. George		
to constitute him a life member of the Am. Col. Soc	50 00	Barker: - New York City-S.		
of the Am. Col. Soc	30 00	A. Foote, Esq., to Jan., 1849, \$2 00, sundry persons, \$66 50.		
	328 25	Wadham's Mills-Rev. Charles		
OHIO.		Spooner, to May, 1848, \$1 00,	co	EA
By David Christy, Esq: Cincinnati—William Burnett, G.	i	per Wm, L. Wadham, Esq DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA Wash-	69	90
Taylor, John Baker, each \$20,		ington City-Charles King, Esq.		
R. W. Burnett, Rufus King,		for 1848	1	50
each \$10, George Graham, Dr.		Virginia Diamond Grove-Rev.		
Muzzey, Dr M. Allen, L. Anderson, John Shillito, Peter H.		Robert C. Galbraith, to Aug. 1848, \$2 00. Milt Point—Rev.		
derson, John Shillito, Peter H. Kemper, David R. Kemper,		M.D.Dunlap, to May, '48, \$1 00	3	00
Judge McLean, Judge Este, Eben R. Reeder, Cash, Cash, each \$10, John L. Talbot, \$5, Dr. Harrison, \$7, Rev. S. R.		NORTH CAROLINA Swannano-		00
Eben R. Reeder, Cash, Cash,	- 1	Rev.W.N.Morrison to May,'48 South Carolina.—Wilkinsville	1	00
Dr. Harrison, \$7, Rev. S. R.	- 0	-Rev. John Patrick, to Dec. 48	1	50
Wilson, Joseph Clark, R. Bu-		GEORGIA. — Shady Grove — Col. John Stevenson, to Dec. 1848.		<b>.</b>
chanan, Alex'r Webb, Jacob	18	John Stevenson, to Dec. 1848	3	50
chanan, Alex'r Webb, Jacob Tichenor, S. D. Kemper, T. K. Minor, E. Woodruff, W. W.		Chipley, to Sept. 1848	3	00
Scarborough, Dr. Richards, A.		TENNESSEEJonesborough-Rev.		
S. Winslow, N. Baker, — Mil-		John Patrick, to Dec. 1848	1	50
ler, each \$5, Judge Torrence, A. McAlpin, each \$3, J. Wal-		Total Demositem	94	50
ters, Lowell Mason, E. Sargent,	1	Total Repository 2,		
Cash J. A., each \$2, Wm. E.		_		_
Cash J. A., each \$2, Wm. E. Cooke, E. S. Padget, S. B. Munson, Wm. Rankin, E. D.		Aggregate Amount\$2,	482	10
Frunson, Win. Kankin, E. D.	1	_		





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